



(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 955 078 A1

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:  
10.11.1999 Bulletin 1999/45(51) Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>: B01D 29/11, B01D 46/52,  
B01D 39/14

(21) Application number: 99107405.5

(22) Date of filing: 26.04.1999

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
 MC NL PT SE**  
 Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(30) Priority: 06.05.1998 IT MI980987

(71) Applicant: SOGEFI S.p.A.  
46100 Mantova (IT)

(72) Inventors:

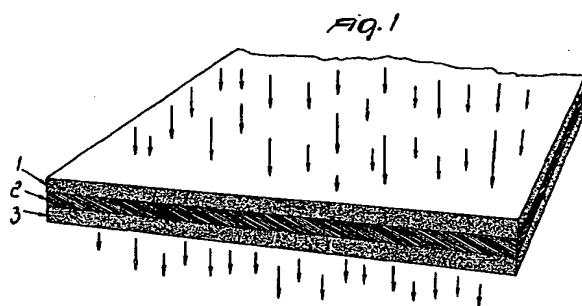
- Baracchi, Paolo  
10100 Torino (IT)

- Crovetto, Claudio  
46030 Virgilio (Mantova) (IT)
- Fracassi, Alberto  
46100 Mantova (IT)
- Gerola, Davide  
46100 Mantova (IT)

(74) Representative:  
**Modiano, Guido, Dr.-Ing. et al  
 Modiano & Associati SpA  
 Via Meravigli, 16  
 20123 Milano (IT)**

## (54) Filter for fluids having differentiated filtration regions

(57) A filter for fluids comprising a container defining a chamber connected to an inlet connector and to an outlet connector; the chamber contains a filtering mass which is crossed by the circulation of a fluid to be filtered. The filtering mass comprises at least one layer (1) which is made of paper, is meant to be the first one crossed by the fluid and is suitable to produce a coarse filtration. A second layer (2) is also present which provides a fine filtration.



EP 0 955 078 A1

## Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a filter for fluids.

[0002] It is known that many fields of technology use filters meant to retain impurities contained in the most disparate fluids.

[0003] This is the case, for example, of the circuits for lubricating oil of internal-combustion engines, which is pumped continuously, during operation, from a sump which acts as a reservoir and is sent to lubricate the kinematic couplings provided in the motors after passing through a filter which retains the impurities.

[0004] However, filters are also found in the circuits that carry Diesel fuel from the tank to internal-combustion engines or boilers and in the gasoline circuits of said engines, and there is also a wide range of air filters for civil, industrial and vehicle air-conditioning systems.

[0005] Conventional filters have various constructive shapes, but substantially they all consist of a structure for supporting and containing a filtering mass through which the fluid to be filtered is made to pass by flowing between a region connected to an inlet connector and a region connected to an outlet connector.

[0006] The filtering mass too takes on the most disparate shapes, both in terms of the material used and in terms of the processing method; a widely used filtering medium is constituted by a sheet which comprises a plurality of layers and is inserted in the filter after being folded or rolled up so as to give a large area to the filtering surface despite the compact size of the filter.

[0007] More specifically, the sheet comprises a layer which, on its own, performs the proper filtering function, retaining all the impurities contained in the fluid to be filtered, regardless of their size so long as they are above a technically compatible minimum size, and such layer is accompanied by at least one layer which acts purely as a support; the layer that performs the filtering function is usually made of glass fiber, while the one or more supporting layers are made of paper, always arranged at the outlet of the fluid, or of synthetic fibers.

[0008] The glass fiber, the paper and the synthetic fibers can optionally receive the addition of other substances in a manner known per se.

[0009] Hereinafter, when using the terms "glass fiber", "paper" or "synthetic fibers", it is understood that such terms refer to said materials with the optional addition of other substances.

[0010] As regards the paper, it should also be noted that it is always cellulose-derived paper.

[0011] The drawback of the described type of filtering mass is the fact that any increase in filtration efficiency has a negative effect on accumulation capacity.

[0012] Accordingly, the aim of the present invention is to provide a filter for fluids having a filtering mass which can optimize operating conditions both in terms of accumulation capacity and filtration efficiency.

[0013] This aim is achieved by a filter for fluids,

according to the invention, which comprises a container defining a chamber which is connected to an inlet connector and to an outlet connector, said chamber containing a filtering mass which is crossed by the circulation of a fluid to be filtered, characterized in that said filtering mass comprises at least one layer which is meant to be the first one crossed by said fluid, is suitable to produce a coarse filtration and is made of paper, and a second layer which is adapted to provide a fine filtration.

[0014] Advantageously, the filter is also characterized in that the filtering mass comprises a third supporting layer which is arranged so as to be last layer crossed by the fluid.

[0015] Further characteristics and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of some preferred but not exclusive embodiments thereof, illustrated only by way of non-limitative example in the accompanying drawings,

20 wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a sheet of filtering mass according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

25 Figure 2 is a partially sectional side view of a filter for lubricating oil which is provided with a filtering mass formed by a sheet of the type shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the filtering mass

30 of the filter of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is an enlarged-scale partial sectional view, taken along the plane IV-IV of Figure 3;

35 Figure 5 is a partially sectional side view of a filter for Diesel fuel provided with a filtering mass formed by a sheet of the type shown in Figure 1;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the filtering mass

40 of the filter of Figure 5;

Figure 7 is an enlarged-scale partial sectional view, taken along the plane VII-VII of Figure 6;

45 Figure 8 is a partially sectional side view of an air filter provided with a filtering mass formed by a sheet of the type shown in Figure 1;

Figure 9 is a perspective view of the filtering mass

50 of the filter of Figure 8;

Figure 10 is an enlarged-scale partial sectional view, taken along the plane X-X of Figure 9;

55 Figure 11 is a perspective view of the filtering mass

of an air filter for a conditioning system;

Figure 12 is an enlarged-scale partial sectional

50 view, taken along the plane XII-XII of Figure 11;

Figures 13, 14 and 15 are views of a portion of a

sheet of filtering mass according to different

embodiments of the invention;

55 [0016] With reference to Figure 1, the reference

numeral 1 designates the first paper layer meant to be

crossed by the fluid to be filtered, as shown by the

arrows. Such layer is suitable to produce a coarse filtra-

tion, i.e., to retain particles larger than, for example, 25 microns.

[0017] The reference numeral 2 designates a layer made of glass fibers, which is suitable to provide a fine filtration, i.e., to retain particles of impurities larger than, for example, 7 microns.

[0018] Finally, the reference numeral 3 designates a supporting layer which is arranged so as to be the last layer crossed by the fluid. Such layer is made of a paper which obviously has a higher permeability than, or at the most the same permeability as, the paper of the first layer 1.

[0019] The three layers, before being folded or rolled up to form the filtering mass to be inserted in a filter, can be joined by simple contact or can be rigidly coupled for example by gluing, stitching, thermal bonding or pressure points: said layers might also be produced together during a single formation process.

[0020] The described filtering mass has a high functionality, because the particles of impurities are retained so as to be distributed over two layers according to their size; this fact gives the filter a high accumulation capacity and optimum efficiency, which is also the result of the possibility to vary the characteristics of the individual layers.

[0021] All this is confirmed by tests conducted on oil filters executed according to the structure shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4 with a filtering mass according to Figure 1, according to which the following results were obtained:

[0022] The material of the layer 3 directed toward the outlet of the fluid was kept constant, adopting paper with a higher permeability than the other two layers, and the material, i.e. glass fiber, that constituted the intermediate layer 2 on which filtration efficiency is substantially dependent was also kept constant, and different types of paper, with different permeabilities for an equal average grammage, were adopted for the layer 1, and it was found that the accumulation capacity of the filter increases as the permeability of layer 1 decreases, while filtration efficiency remains substantially constant owing to the unchanging characteristics of the material of layer 2.

[0023] Moreover, it has been found that if the permeability of the paper that constitutes layer 1 is kept the same, by varying the degree of filtration of the glass fiber that constitutes layer 2 an increase in the accumulation capacity is achieved as said degree of filtration increases.

[0024] It has thus been found experimentally that it is possible to achieve high filtration efficiency and at the same time a high accumulation capacity substantially thanks to the contribution of the layer of paper 1 arranged at the inlet of the fluid, which can be constituted equally by oil, fuel or air.

[0025] A plurality of filters comprising a filtering mass produced by using the sheet of Figure 1 is now described; such filters are chosen merely by way of example.

[0026] With reference to Figures 2, 3 and 4, the reference numeral 4 designates a lubricating oil filter which comprises a per se known structure which is suitable to produce, inside a container 5, the oil circulation shown by the arrows between the inlet connector 6 and the outlet connector 7; passing through the filtering mass 8, which is formed by folding, as shown in Figure 4, the sheet of Figure 1.

[0027] Fuel filters also have the same structure.

[0028] Figures 5, 6 and 7 relate to a filter 9, which is meant to filter Diesel fuel which is introduced through a connector 10, flows along the circuit shown by the arrows, passing through a filtering mass 11 obtained by rolling the sheet of Figure 1, and leaves through a connector 12.

[0029] Figures 8, 9 and 10 illustrate characteristics of an air filter 13 for a heavy-duty application in which the air enters through a connector 14 and flows through a circuit which makes it pass through a filtering mass 15 obtained by folding, as shown in Figure 10, the sheet of Figure 1, and then leaves through a connector 16.

[0030] Filtering mass 17 of an air filter 18 for a conditioning system, to which Figures 11 and 12 relate, is also formed by folding the sheet of Figure 1.

[0031] To conclude the description of the embodiment of the sheet of filtering mass shown in Figure 1, it is noted that layer 2 can be made of synthetic fibers or paper, instead of glass fiber, having a higher degree of filtration than layer 1, and that the supporting layer 3 can also be made of non-woven fabric or mesh instead of paper.

[0032] Figure 13 illustrates a different embodiment in which the sheet of filtering mass comprises only the layers 1 and 2 which are meant to be crossed successively by the fluid to be filtered, entering through the layer 1 to provide, respectively, a coarse filtration and a fine filtration, which are produced exactly as described for the corresponding layers of the embodiment shown in Figure 1 and without a supporting layer.

[0033] Figure 14 illustrates a further embodiment in which, without altering the description given for layer 1, layer 2 is formed by means of two substrates 2a and 2b, each of which can be made of glass fiber, synthetic fibers, or paper with a higher degree of filtration than layer 1; it is thus possible to have two substrates with identical or different fiber characteristics according to requirements.

[0034] In the embodiment of Figure 14 there is no supporting layer; such layer is instead present, and designated by the reference numeral 3, in the embodiment shown in Figure 15, which is otherwise identical.

[0035] The described invention is susceptible of numerous other modifications and variations, all of which are within the scope of the inventive concept; all the details may further be replaced with other technically equivalent elements.

[0036] The disclosures in Italian Patent Application No. MI98A000987 from which this application claims

priority are incorporated herein by reference.

[0037] Where technical features mentioned in any claim are followed by reference signs, those reference signs have been included for the sole purpose of increasing the intelligibility of the claims and accordingly, such reference signs do not have any limiting effect on the interpretation of each element identified by way of example by such reference signs.

### Claims

1. A filter for fluids, comprising a container defining a chamber which is connected to an inlet connector and to an outlet connector, said chamber containing a filtering mass which is crossed by the circulation of a fluid to be filtered, characterized in that said filtering mass comprises at least one layer which is meant to be the first one crossed by said fluid, is suitable to produce a coarse filtration and is made of paper, and a second layer which is suitable to provide a fine filtration.
2. The filter according to claim 1, characterized in that the second layer suitable to produce a fine filtration is made monolithically of glass fiber.
3. The filter according to claim 1, characterized in that the second layer suitable to produce a fine filtration is made monolithically of synthetic fibers.
4. The filter according to claim 1, characterized in that the second layer suitable to produce a fine filtration is made monolithically of paper with a higher degree of filtration than the first layer.
5. The filter according to claim 1, characterized in that the second layer suitable to produce a fine filtration is made of two substrates, each of which is made of glass fiber, synthetic fibers, or paper with a higher degree of filtration than the first layer.
6. The filter according to claim 1, characterized in that the at least two layers are mutually joined by simply resting on each other.
7. The filter according to claim 1, characterized in that the at least two layers are coupled.
8. The filter according to claim 1, characterized in that the at least two layers are rigidly coupled by being produced together during a single formation process.
9. The filter according to claim 1, characterized in that the filtering mass comprises a third supporting layer which is arranged so that it is the last layer crossed by the fluid.

10. The filter according to claim 9, characterized in that the third supporting layer is made of paper.

11. The filter according to claim 9, characterized in that the third supporting layer is made of non-woven fabric.

12. The filter according to claim 9, characterized in that the third supporting layer is made of mesh.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

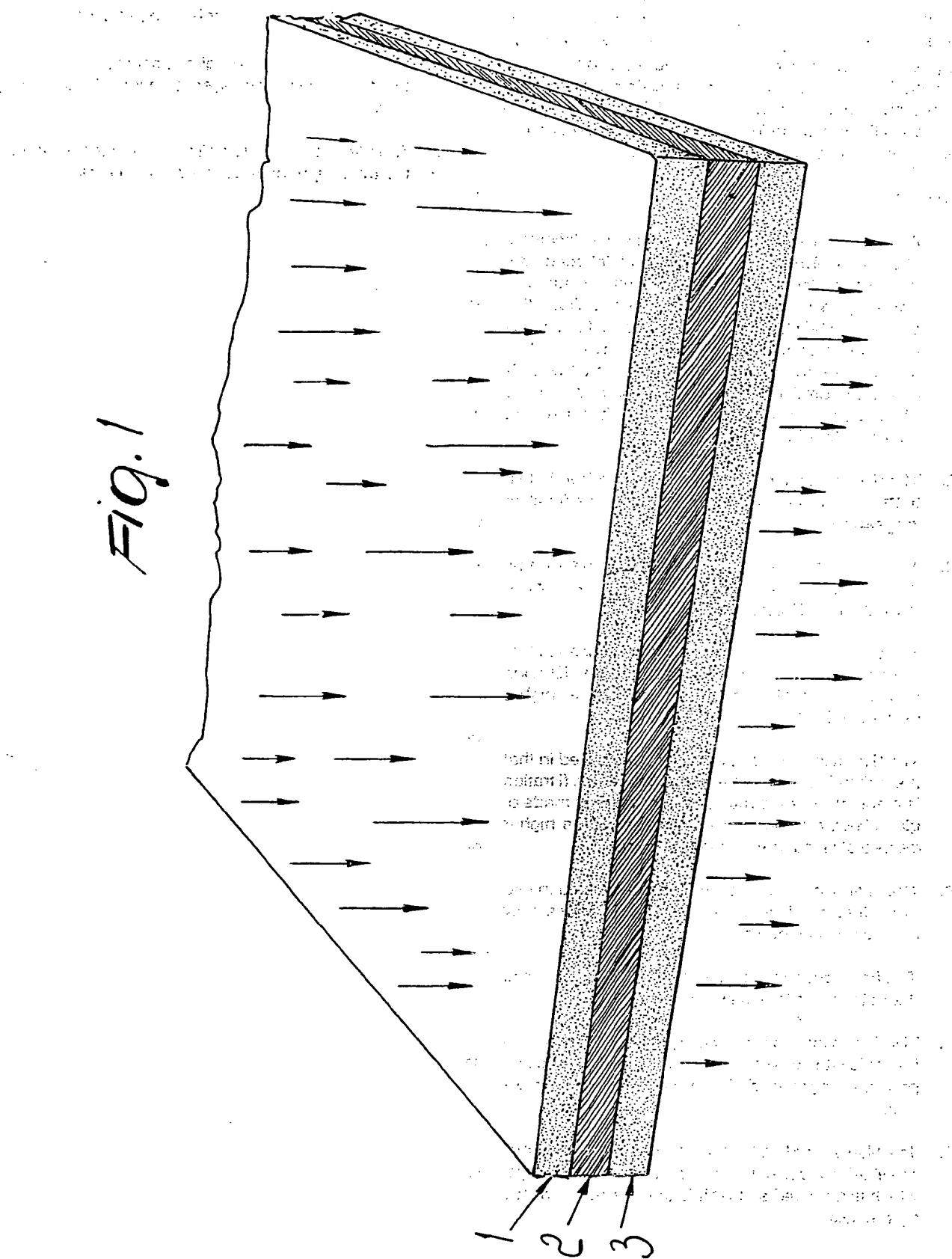
45

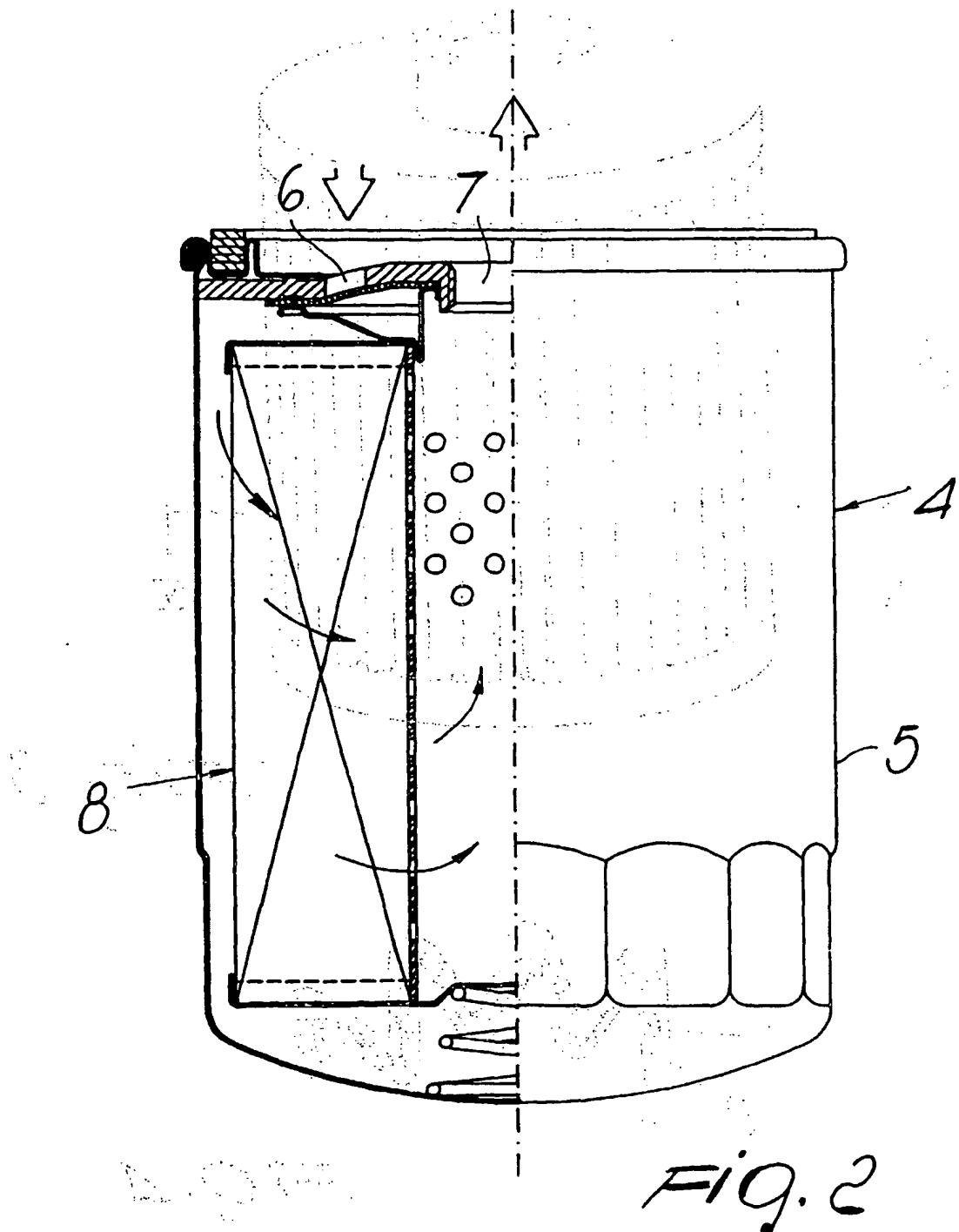
50

55

4

Fig. 1





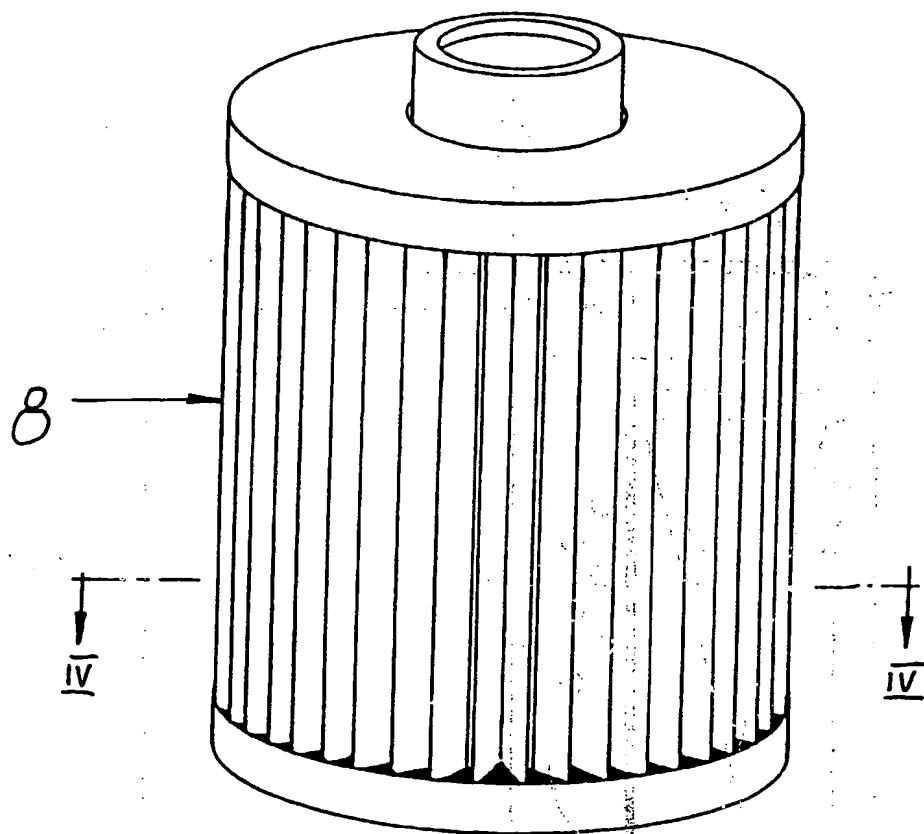


Fig. 3

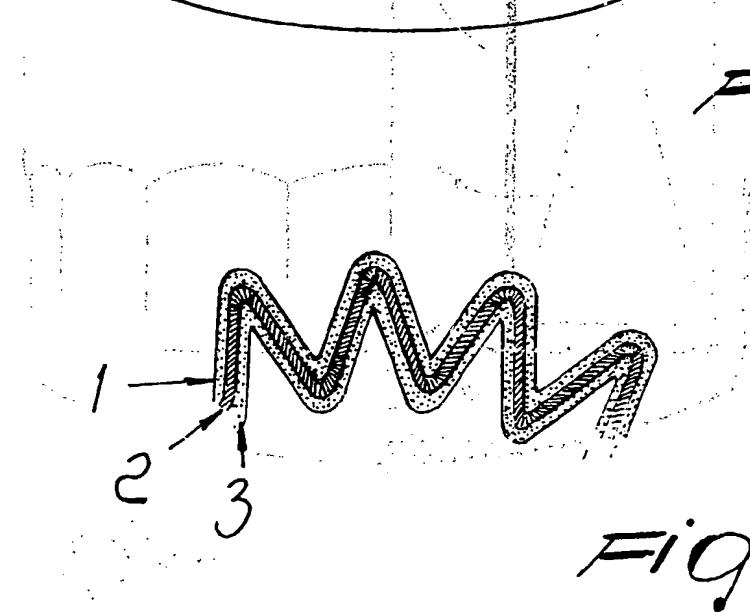


Fig. 4

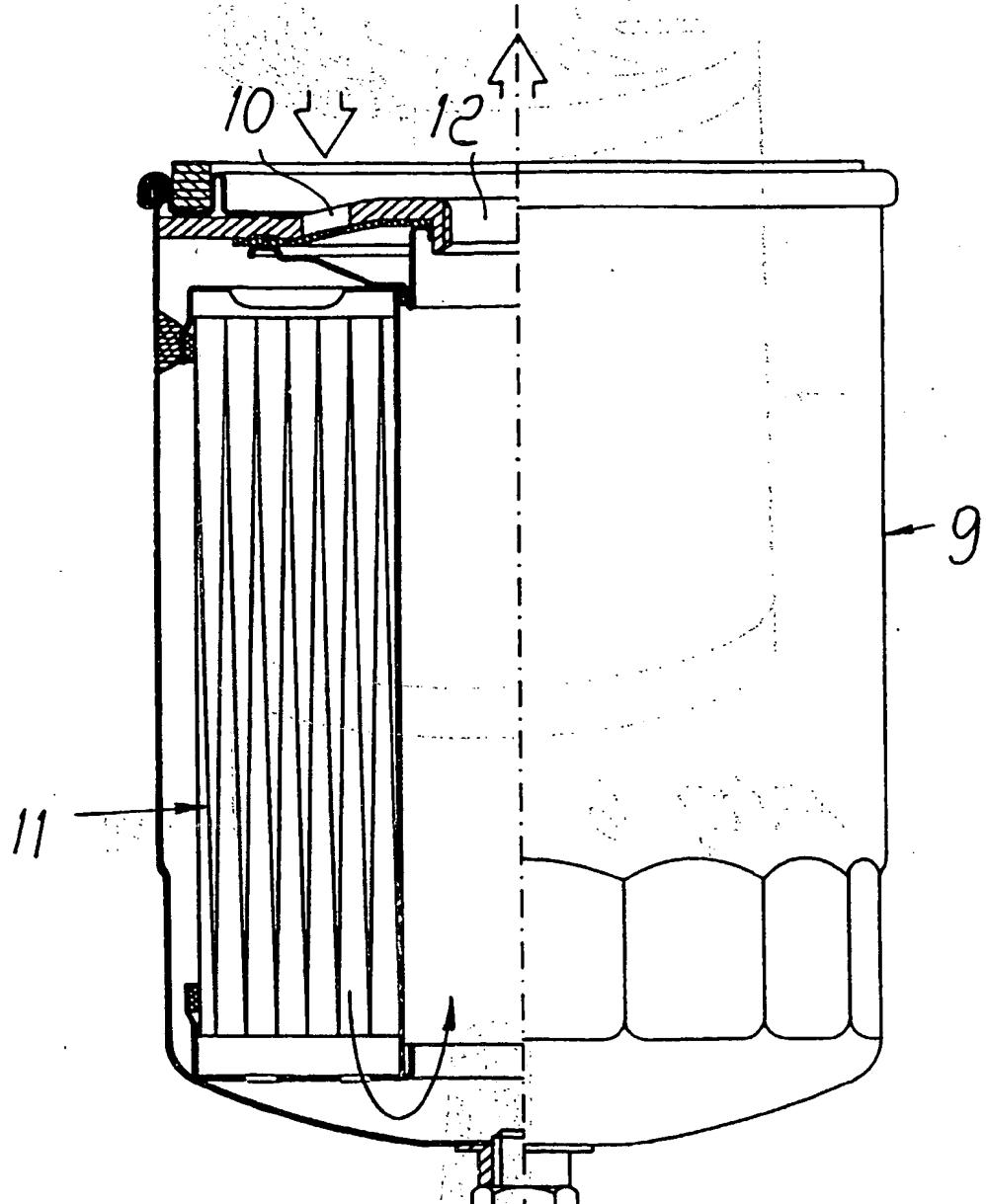


FIG. 5

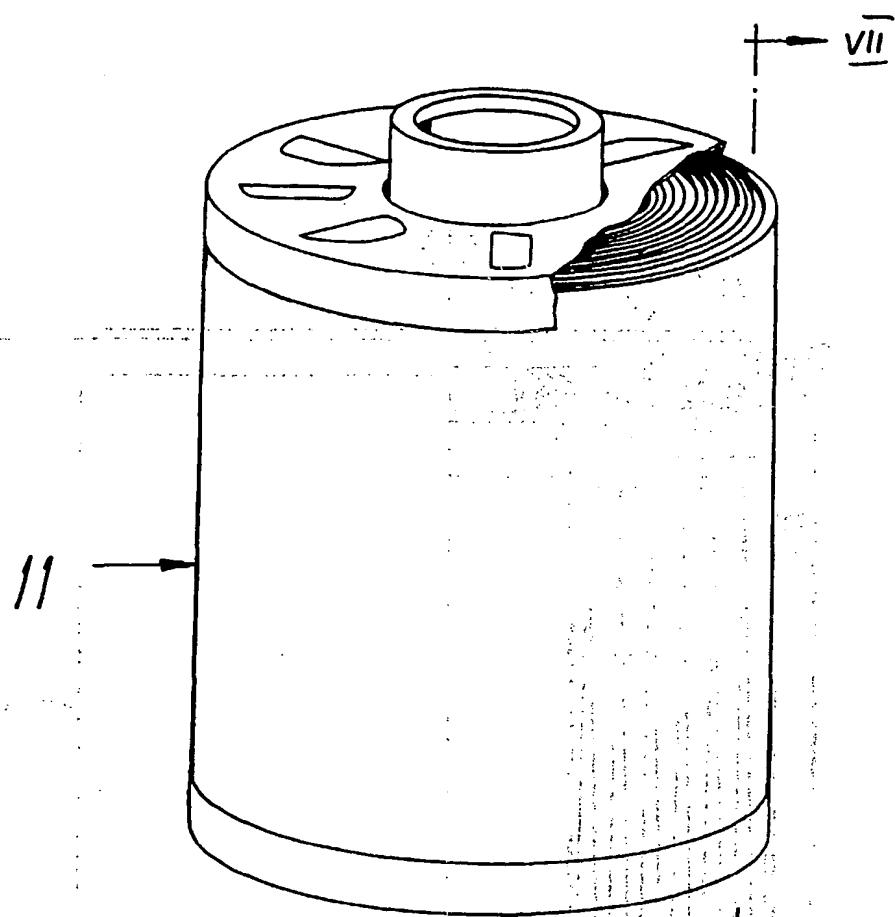


Fig. 6

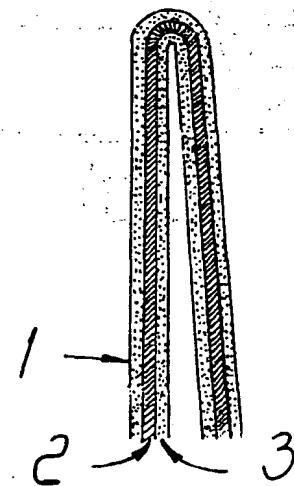
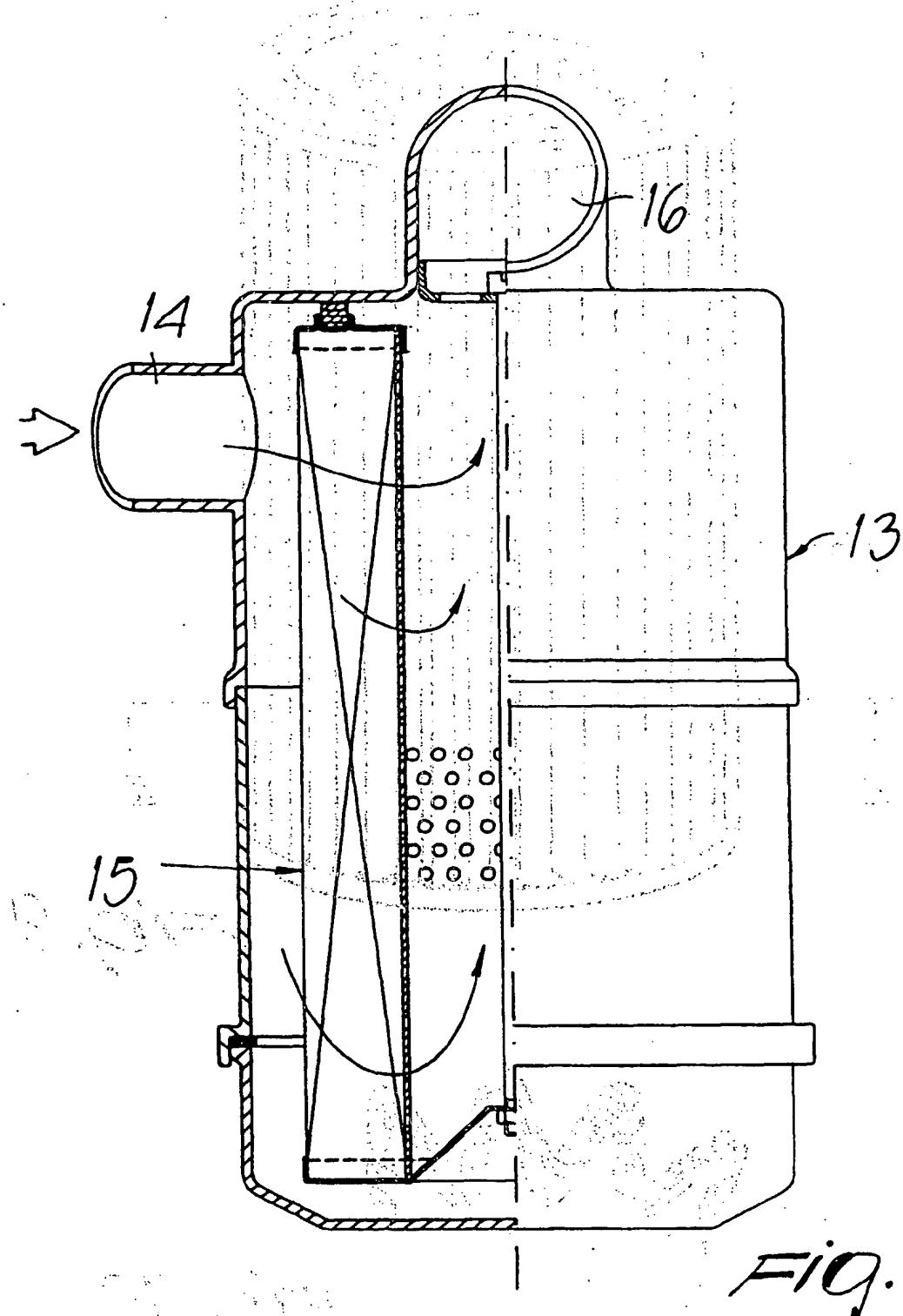


Fig. 7



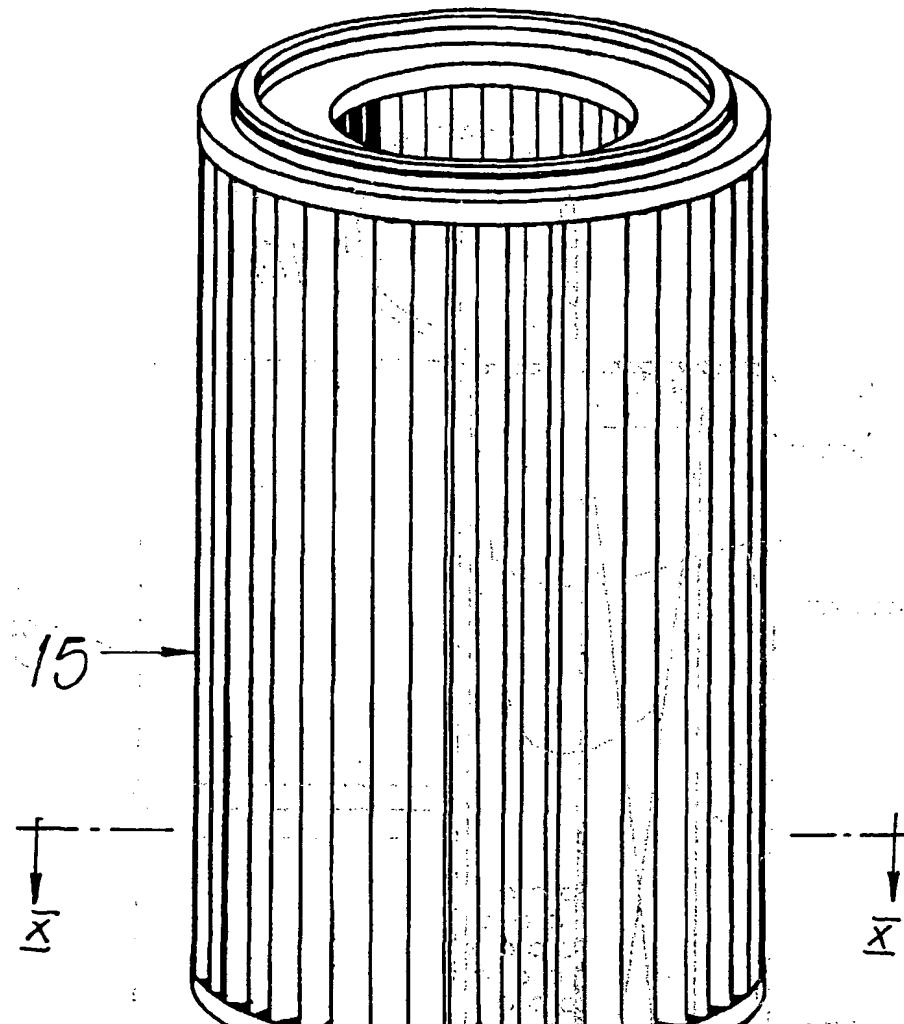


Fig. 9

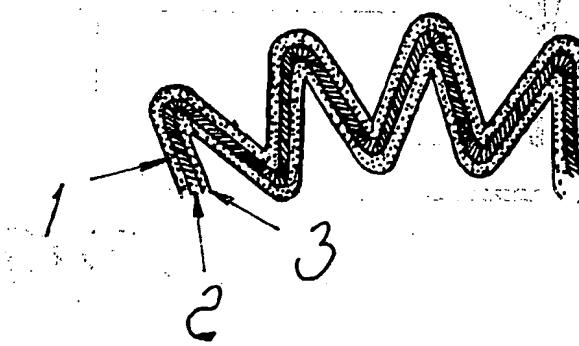
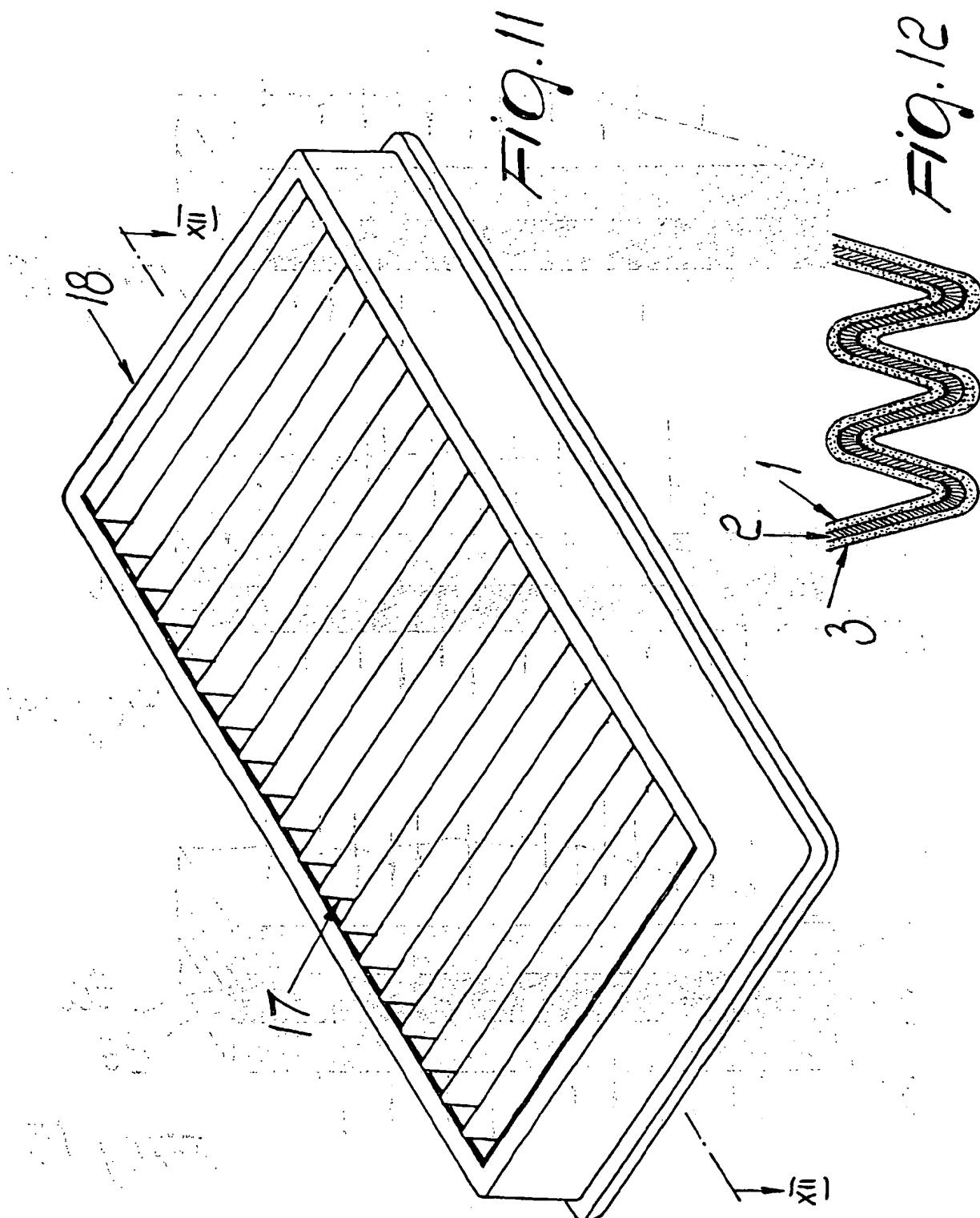


Fig. 10



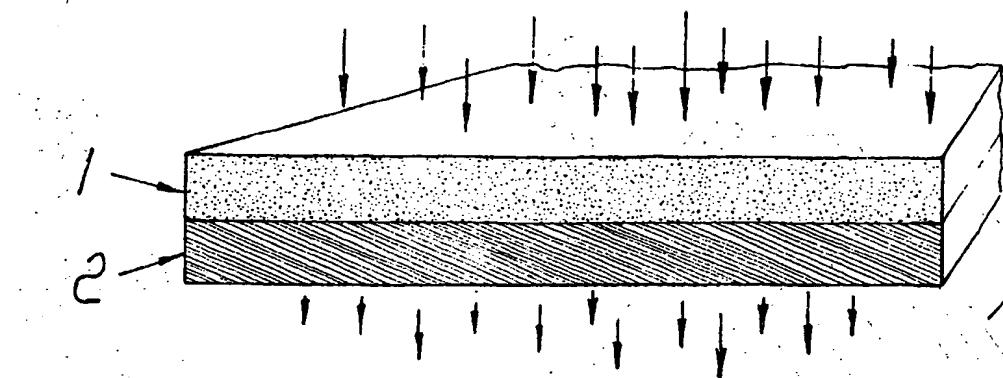


FIG. 13

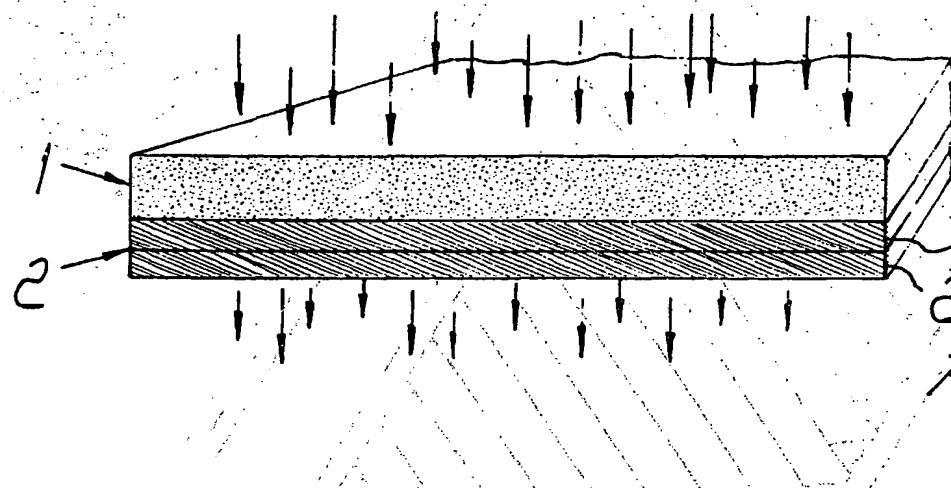


FIG. 14

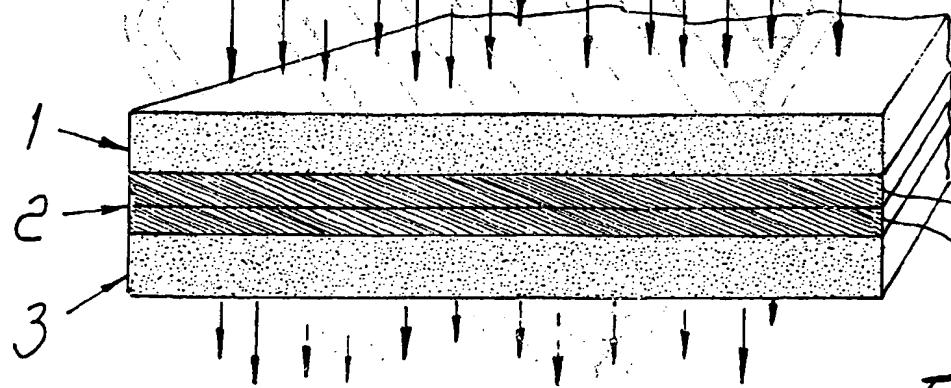


FIG. 15



European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 99 10 7405

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	US 5 403 482 A (W.C. STEERE ET AL.) 4 April 1995 (1995-04-04) * column 3, line 48 - column 5, line 6; figures 1,2,6 *	1,3-6, 9-12	B01D29/11 B01D46/52 B01D39/14
A	US 5 275 743 A (J.D. MILLER ET AL.) 4 January 1994 (1994-01-04) * the whole document *	1-12	
A	EP 0 793 990 A (UFI) 10 September 1997 (1997-09-10) * claims 1,2,13; figures 1,5,6 *	1,5,8	
A	EP 0 060 677 A (AMSTED) 22 September 1982 (1982-09-22) * claim 1; figure 1 *	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			B01D
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
BERLIN	15 September 1999	Bertram, H	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 99 10 7405

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

15-09-1999

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5403482 A	04-04-1995	AT 169511 T CA 2173754 A DE 69412503 D DE 69412503 T EP 0723473 A ES 2122342 T JP 9503701 T WO 9510346 A US 5472606 A	15-08-1998 20-04-1995 17-09-1998 12-05-1999 31-07-1996 16-12-1998 15-04-1997 20-04-1995 05-12-1995
US 5275743 A	04-01-1994	EP 0571614 A JP 6505435 T WO 9311849 A	01-12-1993 23-06-1994 24-06-1993
EP 793990 A	10-09-1997	IT RE960014 A CN 1164596 A	08-09-1997 12-11-1997
EP 60677 A	22-09-1982	NONE	

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

Figure 10.10 illustrates the relationship between the physical design and the logical structure. The physical structure is shown on the left, and the logical structure is on the right. The logical structure is represented by a hierarchical tree, where the root node is the 'Customer' node, which has two children: 'Order' and 'OrderLine'. The 'Order' node has two children: 'OrderHeader' and 'OrderDetail'. The 'OrderHeader' node has two children: 'CustomerID' and 'OrderDate'. The 'OrderDetail' node has two children: 'ProductID' and 'Quantity'. The 'Customer' node is connected to the 'Order' node, and the 'Order' node is connected to the 'OrderHeader' and 'OrderDetail' nodes. The 'OrderHeader' node is connected to the 'CustomerID' and 'OrderDate' nodes, and the 'OrderDetail' node is connected to the 'ProductID' and 'Quantity' nodes. The 'CustomerID' node is connected to the 'Customer' node, and the 'OrderDate' node is connected to the 'OrderHeader' node. The 'ProductID' node is connected to the 'OrderDetail' node, and the 'Quantity' node is connected to the 'OrderDetail' node. The 'Customer' node is connected to the 'Order' node, and the 'Order' node is connected to the 'OrderHeader' and 'OrderDetail' nodes. The 'OrderHeader' node is connected to the 'CustomerID' and 'OrderDate' nodes, and the 'OrderDetail' node is connected to the 'ProductID' and 'Quantity' nodes. The 'CustomerID' node is connected to the 'Customer' node, and the 'OrderDate' node is connected to the 'OrderHeader' node. The 'ProductID' node is connected to the 'OrderDetail' node, and the 'Quantity' node is connected to the 'OrderDetail' node.

THIS PAGE **REDACTED**

1. Information in this section may not be considered by the trademark office as "useful" for purposes of determining whether a mark is "in use in commerce."

<sup>10</sup> The second and third Rounds of the 1997 peace talks between the government and the FARC were held in the city of Cali.

<sup>14</sup> "What effect do maps of learned self-control have on the child's self-control behavior?" (p. 143)

Finalmente, o resultado da prova de identificação dos alunos que realizaram o ato violento foi suspenso, e os pais ou responsáveis